

2014

M I C H I G A N WATERFOWL DIGEST

— Rules apply from Sept. 1 - Feb. 14, 2015 —

MAJOR CHANGES

- A base license is required for every resident and nonresident who hunts in Michigan. Hunters may purchase other licenses only after they have obtained a base license for the year.
- **New** experimental early teal season see pg. 10.
- Canvasback daily bag limit has been reduced to one.
- Hen mallard daily limit has increased to two.
- An area permit (daily or annual) is no longer required at managed waterfowl areas.

2014 Michigan
Waterfowl Stamp
see pg. 5



RAP (Report All Poaching): 800-292-7800

www.michigan.gov/dnr

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources is committed to the conservation, protection, management, use and enjoyment of the State's natural and cultural resources for current and future generations.

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The Michigan Natural Resources Commission (NRC) is a seven-member public body whose members are appointed by the governor and subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

The commission conducts monthly, public meetings in locations throughout Michigan. Citizens are encouraged to become actively involved in these public forums. For more information visit michigan.gov/nrc.

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MICHIGAN WATERFOWL DIGEST

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NOTICE: This brochure is not a legal notice or a complete collection of hunting regulations and laws. It is a condensed digest issued for hunters convenience. Copies of Wildlife Conservation Orders, which contain complete listings of regulations and legal descriptions, are available on our website: www.michigan.gov/dnr/laws

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunities for employment and access to Michigan's natural resources. Both state and federal laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, disability, age, sex, height, weight or marital status under the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 as amended (MI PA 453 and MI PA 220, Title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended, and the Americans with Disabilities Act). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you desire additional information, please write: Human Resources, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 30028, Lansing, MI 48909-7528 or the Michigan Department of Civil Rights, Cadillac Place, Suite 3-600, 3054 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, MI 48202 or the Division of Federal Assistance, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop MBSP-4020, Arlington, VA 22203.

This publication is available in alternative formats upon request.

Waterfowl Management

How Waterfowl Regulations are Set

Migratory game bird management in the US is a cooperative effort of state and federal governments. Migratory bird treaties with Canada and Mexico govern the management of migratory birds in the US, distinguishing those species that can be hunted from those that can't and establishing limits on hunting-season dates and season lengths. Authority lies with the federal governments in the respective countries. For waterfowl management, the US and Canada are divided into four flyways; the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific (MI resides within the Mississippi flyway). In the US, the Flyway Councils, consisting of representatives from state and provincial game-management agencies, recommend regulations to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for waterfowl and for most migratory, shore, and upland game birds.

The Councils are advised by flyway technical committees consisting of state and provincial biologists. These technical committees evaluate species and population status, harvest, and hunter-participation data during the development of the Council recommendations. The FWS evaluates the Council recommendations, considering species status and biology, cumulative effects of regulations, and existing regulatory policy, and develops final regulations. (Content taken from www.flyways.us)

Once final federal regulations are known, Michigan DNR (MDNR) analyzes population and migration data and hunter opinions, and meets with the Citizens Waterfowl Advisory Committee (CWAC). MDNR uses the input from the CWAC and hunters across the state to develop recommendations for waterfowl hunting seasons that are then presented to the Natural Resources Commission (NRC). The NRC then makes the final decisions for waterfowl hunting regulations in MI.

Waterfowl Monitoring

Population surveys and monitoring programs are critical parts of successful waterfowl management in North America. Survey efforts are cooperative in nature, and rely on partnerships between federal, state, and provincial agencies, as well as private organizations and hunters throughout the continent. Results from these surveys are crucial inputs for many waterfowl population models, and are used to help guide biologists in setting and evaluating harvest management and habitat management programs.

The success of these monitoring efforts—and ultimately the success of waterfowl management throughout North America – is dependent upon cooperation at all levels among the agencies and organizations that are charged with managing this important wildlife resource—and all hunters who go afield during waterfowl season.

The Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey is the most extensive and most important of North America's waterfowl population surveys. This survey is a cooperative effort of the FWS, the Canadian Wildlife Service, and state, provincial, and tribal agencies. It currently covers more than 2.1 million square miles of the



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northern US and Canada, and includes most of the primary duck nesting areas in North America. MI has been participating in this survey annually since 1991, and uses the information collected to estimate breeding waterfowl populations and wetland abundance.

Habitat conditions play a very important role in annual and long-term changes in duck populations. In addition to counting ducks and geese during the breeding waterfowl survey, aerial survey crews also count wetlands and assess habitat conditions over the key breeding areas in North America.

Banded ducks and geese are highly prized by hunters, but bands play an important role in waterfowl management as well. When hunters harvest a banded bird and report it, biologists can determine valuable information about movement patterns, harvest, and survival rates. MDNR bands thousands of ducks and geese each year to assist in this effort.

Harvest surveys help waterfowl managers understand how many ducks and geese are being killed by hunters each year—and when and where they are being taken. This information, which is provided by hunters, is important for setting season lengths and bag limits that match the current size of waterfowl populations. This helps to ensure that our waterfowl resources—and the hunting tradition—will be around for future generations to enjoy. (Content taken from www.flyways.us)

Waterfowl Status

Ducks- Mid-continental duck populations saw an 8 percent increase over last year's estimate, and most duck species were either improved or similar to 2013. Overall duck numbers in MI were down from 2013 and from the long-term average (LTA). Michigan's mallard harvest is comprised of 75 percent of ducks produced in the Great Lakes region (MI, WI, and MN), and the 2014 MI mallard estimate is similar to 2013 but below the LTA. Michigan's spring wetland numbers were up 11 percent from 2013 and 19 percent above the LTA. An excellent snow pack and good rainfall throughout the spring and summer has filled wetland basins and conditions look favorable entering the fall.

Canada Geese- Michigan's Canada goose harvest is primarily derived from three flocks, including resident giant Canada geese, the Mississippi Valley Population (MVP), and the Southern James Bay Population (SJB). Michigan's giant Canada geese make up over 70 percent of the state's goose harvest, the 2014 population estimate is down somewhat from 2013 but still near the LTA. The MVP and SJB flocks breed largely on Hudson Bay, Ontario and account for the majority of MI's migrant goose harvest. 2014 MVP and SJB numbers both remain stable from 2013. Michigan goose hunters should again see good numbers of geese during the hunting season, especially the early goose season.

Michigan Waterfowl Hunting License

When you purchase a Waterfowl Hunting License, you are also contributing to wetland conservation in Michigan. Nine dollars of each license goes directly

toward wetland protection, restoration, and enhancement of wetlands and other lands to be managed for the benefit of waterfowl. An additional one dollar and 93 cents of every license is used to operate, maintain, and develop managed waterfowl areas in MI.

Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp

Many hunters do not realize they are contributing to wetland conservation when they purchase their federal migratory bird hunting stamp (commonly referred to as federal duck stamp), which is required to hunt waterfowl. Ninety-eight cents out of every dollar generated by the sale of federal duck stamps goes directly into protecting wetland habitat in the National Wildlife Refuge System. Since 1934, sales have generated more than \$800 million, which has been used to protect over 6 million acres of wetlands habitat in the US. The federal duck stamp is considered one of the most successful conservation programs ever. For more information, visit www.fws.gov/duckstamps.

Michigan Waterfowl Stamp Program

The Michigan Duck Hunters Association (MDHA) coordinates the MI waterfowl stamp program in partnership with the MDNR. MDHA is a non-profit organization dedicated to waterfowl and wetland conservation. Proceeds from stamp sales will be used to fund MDHA projects, with 10 percent used to match DNR funding for purchasing wetlands. To learn more about the waterfowl stamp program and how you can support conservation efforts in MI through the purchase of collector's edition waterfowl stamps and prints, please visit www.michigan.gov/waterfowl and click on MI Waterfowl Stamp Program. The 2014 MI duck stamp, by Chris Smith, as seen on cover, is a voluntary purchase and does not replace the state waterfowl hunting license. MDHA will mail waterfowl hunters a free copy of the stamp (subject to availability) if they send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with a copy of their MI waterfowl hunting license to: MDHA Waterfowl Stamp Program, P.O. Box 20, Midland, MI 48640-0020.



Michigan Waterfowl Legacy (MWL)

Whether they duck hunt every year, sit on the back porch to watch the annual fall waterfowl migration, or get their drinking water from a groundwater stream purified by wetlands, all MI residents – whether they know it or not – have a connection to our state's rich and diverse waterfowl and wetlands heritage. MWL is a recently launched statewide initiative that seeks to strengthen this connection, bringing together hunters and non-hunters alike to restore, conserve and celebrate MI's waterfowl, wetlands, and waterfowl hunting community. MWL is a 10-year cooperative partnership between many organizations, agencies, and YOU that plans to build a community of increasingly engaged hunters and non-hunters who enjoy and actively support waterfowl and wetlands conservation. Visit www.michigan.gov/mwl to learn more and find out how you can help.

Hunting Seasons and Bag Limits 2014 - 2015

Zone/Species		Areas/Season Dates	Bag Limits Daily Poss.		Notes
North					
Ducks and Mergansers		Sept. 27 - Nov. 23 and Nov. 29-30	6	18	a,b
Coots		Sept. 27 - Nov. 23 and Nov. 29-30	15	45	b
Geese	Canada EARLY SEASON	Sept. 1-10	5	15	c
	Canada REGULAR SEASON	Sept. 11 - Dec. 11	2	6	
	Snow, Blue, and Ross	Sept. 11 - Dec. 11	20	60	
	Brant	Sept. 11 - Dec. 11	1	3	
	White-fronted	Sept. 11 - Dec. 7	1	3	
Middle					
Ducks and Mergansers		Oct. 4 - Nov. 30 and Dec. 13-14	6	18	a, b
Coots		Oct. 4 - Nov. 30 and Dec. 13-14	15	45	b
Geese	Canada EARLY SEASON	Sept. 1-15	5	15	c
	Canada REGULAR SEASON	Sept. 20-28 and Oct. 4 - Dec. 25	2	6	
	Snow, Blue, and Ross	Sept. 20-28 and Oct. 4 - Dec. 25	20	60	
	Brant	Sept. 20-28 and Oct. 4 - Dec. 25	1	3	
	White-fronted	Oct. 4 - Dec. 25	1	3	
South					
Ducks and Mergansers		Oct. 11 - Dec. 7 and Dec. 27-28	6	18	a, b
Coots		Oct. 11 - Dec. 7 and Dec. 27-28	15	45	b
Geese	Canada EARLY SEASON	Sept. 1-15	5	15	c
	Excluding: Saginaw, Tuscola, and Huron Counties				
	Canada EARLY SEASON	Sept. 1-10	5	15	
	For Saginaw, Tuscola, and Huron Counties				
	Canada REGULAR SEASON	Sept. 20-22, Oct. 11 - Dec. 7, and Dec. 27-28	2	6	
	Excluding GMUs; see pgs. 8-9				
	Canada LATE SEASON	Jan. 17 - Feb. 14, 2015	5	15	
	Excluding GMUs; see pgs. 8-9				
Geese	Snow, Blue, and Ross	Oct. 11 - Dec. 7, Dec. 27-28, Jan. 17 - Feb. 14, 2015	20	60	
	Brant	Oct. 11 - Dec. 7, Dec. 27-28, Jan. 17 - Feb. 14, 2015	1	3	
	White-Fronted	Oct. 11 - Dec. 7, Dec. 27-28, Jan. 17 - Feb. 13, 2015	1	3	
STATEWIDE					
Early Teal		Sept. 1-7 see pg. 10	6	18	
Common Snipe		Sept. 1 - Nov. 9	8	24	b
Virginia Rail and Sora Rail		Sept. 1 - Nov. 9	25	75	b
Moorhens (Gallinules)		Sept. 1 - Nov. 9	1	3	b

(a) See Daily Limit for Ducks and Mergansers below. The merganser daily limit is in addition to the duck daily limit.

(b) See the Youth Waterfowl Weekend section, pg. 11, for requirements.

(c) See the 2014 Hunting and Trapping Digest for details on early goose season in state parks and recreation areas.

Daily Limit for Ducks and Mergansers

The daily bag limit shall be 6 ducks of any species; however, no more than 4 shall be mallards (no more than 2 of which may be hens), no more than 3 wood ducks, 3 scaup, 2 redheads, 2 pintails, 1 canvasback, and 1 black duck. In addition to the duck limit, hunters may take 5 mergansers, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers. The possession limit is 3 times the daily limit for ducks and mergansers.

Hunting Zones and GMUs

Legend

- Waterfowl Hunting Zones
- North Zone
- Middle Zone
- South Zone
- County Boundaries

South Zone - Local Goose Management Units (GMUs):

- A Allegan County GMU
- B Muskegon County GMU
- C Saginaw County GMU
- D Tuscola/Huron Counties GMU

For detailed descriptions of zone boundaries or GMUs, visit

- (a) See Daily Limit for Ducks and Mergansers below. The merganser daily limit is in addition to the duck daily limit.
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Hunting Zones and GMUs



*On this map, Isle Royale is shifted southerly from its correct location, because of its distance off map. It may not be shown on other maps in this digest, because it is closed.

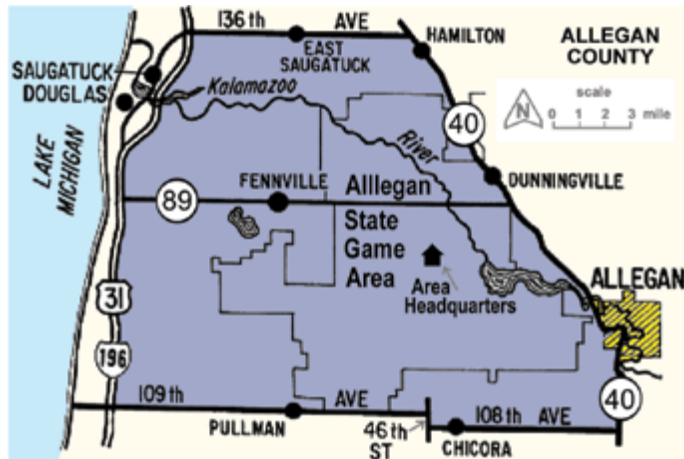
South Zone - Local Goose Management Units (GMU)

Season dates differ from south zone canada goose regular season on pgs. 6-7.

Allegan County GMU

Season Dates: Nov. 1 - Jan. 31, 2015

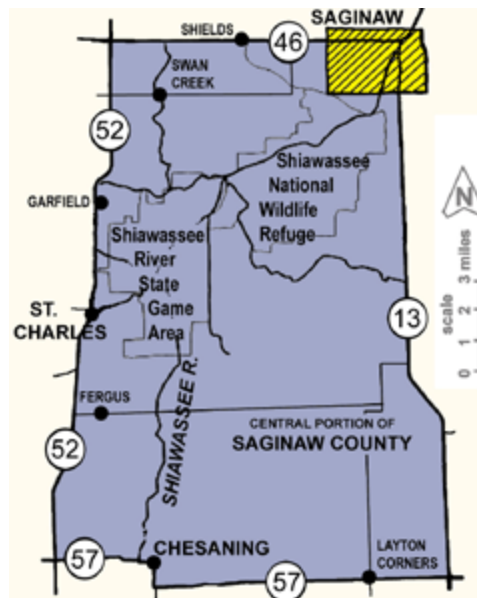
Bag Limits: daily - 2, possession - 6



Saginaw County GMU

Season Dates: Sept. 20-22, Oct. 11 - Dec. 7, and Dec. 27 - Jan. 26, 2015

Bag Limits: daily - 2, possession - 6



Muskegon County Wastewater System GMU

Season Dates: Oct. 15 - Nov. 12 and Dec. 3-21. Hunts only Wed. (a.m) and Sun. (a.m. and p.m.) during season.

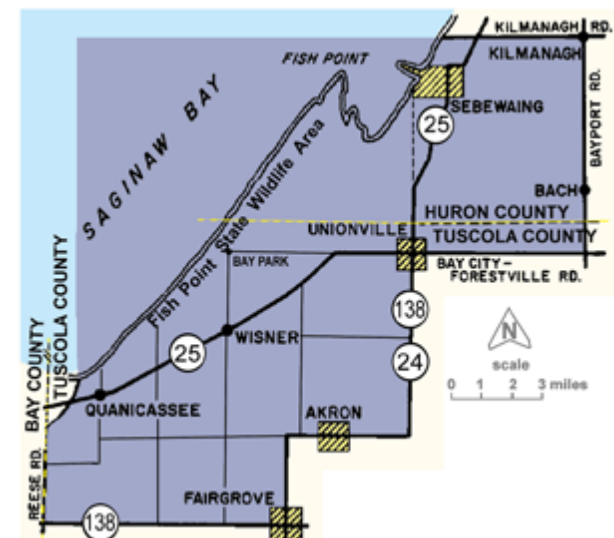
Bag Limits: daily - 2, possession - 6



Tuscola/Huron GMU

Season Dates: Sept. 20-28, Oct. 11 - Dec. 7, and Dec. 27 - Jan. 20, 2015

Bag Limits: daily - 2, possession - 6



Proposed 2015 Duck Season Opening Dates

To help hunters plan for upcoming duck hunting seasons, following are the proposed duck season opening dates for 2015, ONLY if federal frameworks do not change. Final season dates will not be set until the summer prior to that year's duck season.

	North Zone	Middle Zone	South Zone
2015	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 10

Early Teal Season

Species: Blue-winged Teal and Green-winged Teal

Dates: Sept. 1 - 7 statewide

Daily Bag Limit: 6 teal

Possession Limit: 18 teal

Shooting Hours: Sunrise to sunset

New this year is a special teal-only hunting season from Sept. 1-7. These species of small ducks, especially blue-winged teal, are some of the earliest duck species to migrate each fall. Hunters can take teal during the regular duck season, but during this special early season, they are the only ducks hunters can harvest. The season is now possible because the continental population of blue-winged teal has grown. As a result of this, Michigan and other northern states in the Mississippi Flyway have the opportunity for an experimental early teal season.

It's critical that hunters understand that the season is experimental for three years, and the Michigan DNR will be measuring the attempts and harvest of non-teal species to make sure hunters are harvesting teal and not other species of ducks like wood ducks and mallards. The results of the experiment will determine if Michigan is allowed to continue the early teal season after the 3-year experiment. If the number of attempts to shoot non-teal ducks is too high then we will fail the experiment. Because of this, hunters are strongly encouraged to study up on their duck identification skills for this season. Don't shoot if you aren't sure of your target. Shooting hours for this season are from sunrise to sunset (different from the regular duck season).

Visit www.michigan.gov/waterfowl and click on Experimental Early Teal Season to access more information about the season.

Teal Hunting Tips

- Teal will readily decoy, use them to bring birds in closer to aid in identification.
- Pass shooting is not recommended.
- Teal prefer shallow waters and along shallow margins of ponds and lakes.
- Look for areas with lots of mud flats and sparse vegetation.
- Avoid forested wetlands where you are likely to encounter wood ducks.

Early Teal Season
Shooting Hours
(Time Zone A)

2014	Sept.	
	A.M.	P.M.
1	6:58	8:06
2	6:59	8:05
3	7:00	8:03
4	7:01	8:01
5	7:02	8:00
6	7:03	7:58
7	7:04	7:56

Youth Waterfowl Hunting Weekend

Youth Waterfowl Hunting Weekend will be Sept. 13-14, 2014 statewide for properly licensed youth 15 years of age and younger. Youth 10-15 years of age must have a base license and be accompanied by a parent, guardian or someone 18 years of age or older designated by the parent or guardian. Youth who are hunting with a base apprentice license must be accompanied by an adult 21 years of age or older who possesses a non-apprentice base license and waterfowl license. Youth under 10 years of age must also be accompanied by an adult at least 21 years of age, and the youth and adult must meet all provisions of the Mentored Youth Hunting Program. Ducks, mergansers, geese, coots, and moorhens may be harvested; accompanying adults are not permitted to harvest these species during the hunt unless hunting during the early goose season. The daily limits and species restrictions are the same as those allowed in the regular waterfowl hunting season.

License and Waterfowl Stamp Requirements

To hunt migratory waterfowl in Michigan, by age, you must have the following:

Required Licenses by Age	Cost				
	Age: 0-9	Junior Age: 10-15	Resident Age: 16+	Nonresident Age: 16+	Senior Age: 65+
Base License	—	\$6.00	\$11.00*	\$151.00	\$5.00
Mentored Youth License	\$7.50	—	—	—	—
Mentored Bird Youth (HIP)	Free	Free	—	—	—
Waterfowl License (HIP)	—	—	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00
Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp	—	—	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00

* Hunters 16 years of age may purchase a base license for \$6.00.

U.S. Military Personnel

Hunting license fees are waived for all active-duty U.S. military personnel who have maintained resident status, except for hunting licenses obtained through a drawing. The individual must present military ID, leave papers, duty papers, military orders, or other evidence verifying that he or she is a member of the military, along with a valid Michigan driver's license or voter's registration card.

Base License

Beginning in 2014, all hunters are required to have a base license before purchasing other licenses. The base license provides funding for habitat and conservation work on both public and private land, and supports the work of conservation officers and field staff to ensure safe, legal hunting practices are followed. The base license is valid for hunting small game. Additional licenses are required to hunt other species. Hunters are encouraged to carry their base license at all times when hunting. A base license is not required to purchase a fishing license or limited-license hunt applications.

Mentored Youth Hunting (MYH) Program

The MYH Program allows youth hunters 9 years of age and younger to hunt with a mentor who is at least 21 years of age, has hunting experience, and possesses a valid Michigan license to hunt other than an apprentice license. The mentored youth license is a “package” license to hunt small game including waterfowl, turkey (spring and fall), a deer, trap furbearers, and fish for all species. The mentor is limited to two hunting devices (shotgun, rifle, bow, or crossbow) in the field while mentoring, and the youth hunter must be within arm’s length of the mentor at all times. Any hunting device possessed by a mentored youth must be sized appropriately to fit the physical abilities of the youth. The mentor will be held responsible for all actions of the youth hunter while in the field. See www.michigan.gov/mentoredhunting for complete rules and restrictions.

Apprentice Hunting

A person who does not have a hunter safety certificate and is 10 years of age or older may purchase a base apprentice (APC) license. An apprentice hunter may purchase this license for two license years before he or she must successfully complete a hunter safety course. The base apprentice license is available to residents and nonresidents.

When afield, an apprentice hunter must be accompanied by someone 21 years of age or older who possesses a regular current-year hunting license for the same game as the apprentice. For apprentices 10-16 years of age, the accompanying hunter must be the apprentice’s parent, guardian, or someone designated by the parent or guardian. “**Accompanied by**” requires the accompanying hunter to be able to come to the immediate aid of the apprentice and stay within a distance that permits uninterrupted, unaided visual and verbal contact. A person may accompany no more than two apprentice hunters while hunting.

Michigan Waterfowl Hunting License

All waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and older must purchase a Michigan waterfowl hunting license in addition to a valid base license, including those hunting on their own enclosed farmland. Purchase of a waterfowl license includes registration with the federal Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP).

Harvest Information Program (HIP)

To hunt migratory birds (ducks, geese, woodcock, snipe, rails, etc.), hunters must register with the federal Migratory Bird HIP. HIP registration is free and included automatically with the purchase of a Michigan waterfowl license or woodcock stamp, indicated by the HIP endorsement “Migratory Bird Hunter” printed on the license or stamp. Purchasers will also be asked HIP survey questions regarding their migratory bird harvest during the previous year. Waterfowl hunters under 16 years of age must register with HIP by obtaining the free “Migratory Bird Youth” item from a license agent or online at www.mdnr-elicence.com. A current-year HIP endorsement must be carried when hunting migratory birds.

Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp

Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps, commonly known as “duck stamps,” are pictorial stamps produced by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. A federal duck stamp is required for all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and older. A duck stamp is not required for rail, snipe, or woodcock hunting. duck stamps may be obtained at post offices or, beginning Aug. 28, hunters may purchase the federal duck stamp at DNR license agents or online at www.mdnr-elicence.com. A small service fee of \$2 will apply for online purchases. The purchaser will be issued an “electronic duck stamp,” which serves as a valid federal duck stamp for 45 days, or until the purchaser receives the official federal duck stamp via U.S. mail. The federal stamp must be signed across its face with your name in ink.

To Purchase a License

You must have one of the following forms of identification:

- Valid **Michigan driver’s license**
- State of **Michigan ID card** (issued by the Secretary of State)
- **DNR Sportcard** (issued through license agents or at www.mdnr-elicence.com). If the information on your DNR Sportcard from a previous year is still accurate, you should continue to use it.

All hunters born after January 1, 1960 must present their hunter safety certificate or previous hunting license (other than an apprentice license) to purchase their licenses.

Hunters must possess qualifying credentials and/or identification that may be required for certain license purchases.

When hunting, you must carry your license and the identification used to purchase that license.

- It is illegal to use another person’s hunting license.

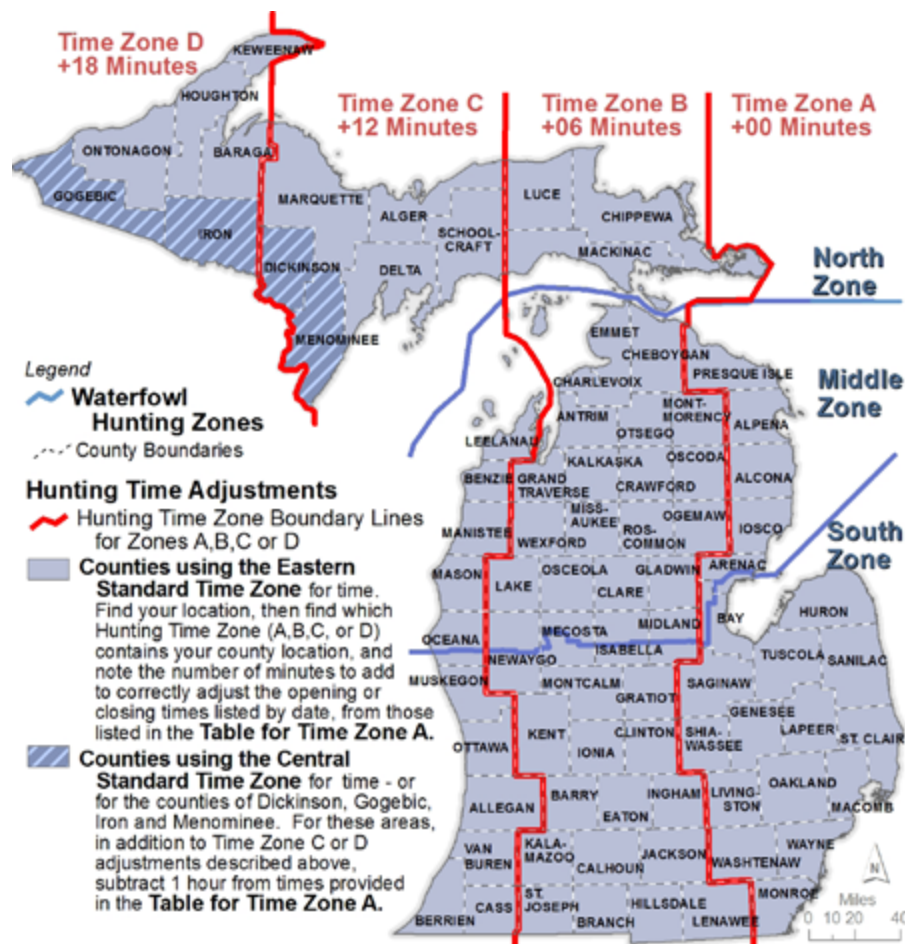
To qualify for any adult resident hunting license, you must meet one of the following criteria:

- Reside in a settled or permanent home or domicile within the boundaries of this state with the intention of remaining in this state. The ownership of land in Michigan by itself is not a qualification for a resident license.
- Be a full-time student at a Michigan college or university and reside in the state during the school year.
- Serve full-time in the U.S. military and be officially stationed in Michigan.
- Serve full-time in the U.S. military and maintain residency in Michigan.



Hunting Zones

Michigan is divided into waterfowl (duck, coot, moorhen, and goose) hunting zones: North, Middle, and South; see map below. The North zone includes all of the Upper Peninsula. The dividing line between the middle zone and south zone is a line beginning at the Wisconsin border in Lake Michigan, due west of the mouth of Stony Creek in Oceana County; then due east to, and southeasterly along the south shore of Stony Creek to Scenic Drive, southeasterly along Scenic Drive to Stony Lake Road, easterly along Stony Lake and Garfield Roads to M-20, east along M-20 to US-10 Business Route (BR) in the city of Midland, east along US-10 BR to US-10, east along US-10 to I-75/US-23, north along I-75/US-23 to the US-23 exit at Standish, east along US-23 to the centerline of the Au Gres River, then southerly along the centerline of the Au Gres River to Saginaw Bay, then on a line directly east 10 miles into Saginaw Bay, and from that point on a line directly northeast to the Canada border.



Shooting Hours Time Zone A

The map on pg. 14 includes hunting-hour time zones and time adjustments needed for Zones B, C, and D. Actual times for Time Zone A are shown in the table below. Hours in the table are one half hour before sunrise to sunset (adjusted for daylight saving time). Shooting hours for the Early Teal Season differ; see pg. 10.

2014/ 2015	Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	6:28	8:06	6:59	7:14	7:36	6:26	7:12	5:01	7:32	5:10	7:16	5:46
2	6:29	8:05	7:01	7:12	6:37	5:24	7:13	5:00	7:32	5:11	7:15	5:47
3	6:30	8:03	7:02	7:10	6:38	5:23	7:14	5:00	7:32	5:12	7:14	5:49
4	6:31	8:01	7:03	7:09	6:39	5:22	7:15	5:00	7:32	5:13	7:13	5:50
5	6:32	8:00	7:04	7:07	6:41	5:21	7:16	5:00	7:32	5:14	7:12	5:51
6	6:33	7:58	7:05	7:05	6:42	5:20	7:17	5:00	7:32	5:15	7:11	5:53
7	6:34	7:56	7:06	7:04	6:43	5:18	7:18	5:00	7:31	5:16	7:09	5:54
8	6:35	7:54	7:07	7:02	6:44	5:17	7:19	5:00	7:31	5:17	7:08	5:55
9	6:36	7:53	7:08	7:00	6:46	5:16	7:20	5:00	7:31	5:18	7:07	5:57
10	6:37	7:51	7:10	6:58	6:47	5:15	7:21	5:00	7:31	5:19	7:06	5:58
11	6:38	7:49	7:11	6:57	6:48	5:14	7:21	5:00	7:31	5:20	7:05	5:59
12	6:39	7:47	7:12	6:55	6:49	5:13	7:22	5:00	7:30	5:21	7:03	6:00
13	6:40	7:46	7:13	6:54	6:51	5:12	7:23	5:00	7:30	5:22	7:02	6:02
14	6:41	7:44	7:14	6:52	6:52	5:11	7:24	5:00	7:30	5:24	7:01	6:03
15	6:42	7:42	7:15	6:50	6:53	5:10	7:25	5:00	7:29	5:25		
16	6:43	7:40	7:16	6:49	6:54	5:09	7:25	5:01	7:29	5:26		
17	6:44	7:38	7:18	6:47	6:56	5:09	7:26	5:01	7:28	5:27		
18	6:45	7:37	7:19	6:46	6:57	5:08	7:27	5:01	7:28	5:28		
19	6:47	7:35	7:20	6:44	6:58	5:07	7:27	5:02	7:27	5:30		
20	6:48	7:33	7:21	6:43	6:59	5:06	7:28	5:02	7:26	5:31		
21	6:49	7:31	7:22	6:41	7:01	5:06	7:28	5:03	7:26	5:32		
22	6:50	7:30	7:24	6:40	7:02	5:05	7:29	5:03	7:25	5:33		
23	6:51	7:28	7:25	6:38	7:03	5:04	7:29	5:04	7:24	5:35		
24	6:52	7:26	7:26	6:37	7:04	5:04	7:30	5:04	7:23	5:36		
25	6:53	7:24	7:27	6:35	7:05	5:03	7:30	5:05	7:23	5:37		
26	6:54	7:23	7:28	6:34	7:06	5:03	7:30	5:06	7:22	5:38		
27	6:55	7:21	7:30	6:32	7:08	5:02	7:31	5:06	7:21	5:40		
28	6:56	7:19	7:31	6:31	7:09	5:02	7:31	5:07	7:20	5:41		
29	6:57	7:17	7:32	6:30	7:10	5:01	7:31	5:08	7:19	5:42		
30	6:58	7:16	7:33	6:28	7:11	5:01	7:31	5:09	7:18	5:44		
31			7:34	6:27			7:32	5:09	7:17	5:45		

Managed Waterfowl Hunt Areas

Explore Michigan's Wetland Wonders! There are seven premier Managed Waterfowl Hunt Areas located in southern Michigan that offer first-class waterfowl hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities. Daily drawings are conducted locally for free hunting zone permits throughout the season (see drawing schedules below). Normal managed-area drawings may be canceled late in the season if extreme weather results in low hunter participation. Area managers will post amended check station hunting rules a minimum of two days prior to any changes. Late in the season, hunters may wish to call area headquarters to verify that drawings will be held. Use of waders, decoys, calls, retrievers (except Allegan) and small boats and motors is recommended. Special rules are enforced, including shell limits, shot size limits, hunting party size, etc. See below for additional details. For more information visit www.michigan.gov/wetlandwonders.

Daily and annual permits are no longer required at managed waterfowl hunt areas.

Waterfowl Reserved Hunts

Some opening weekend of duck season hunts are by reservation. Each year, hunters may apply for one reserved waterfowl hunt at a managed waterfowl hunt area from Aug. 1-28 at www.michigan.gov/huntdrawings or at license agents. See current-year Waterfowl Reserved Hunt Application Digest for more information.

Area	County, Nearest Town	Phone	Youth Hunting Dates ¹	Drawing Dates and Times
Fennville Farm	Allegan, Fennville	269-561-2258	Nov. 1 (a.m.) and Dec. 27 (p.m.) non-reserved	Morning hunts: Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., Sun., and Dec. 27 at 5:30 a.m. Afternoon hunts: Tues. and Thurs. 11:00 a.m. (Dec. 27 youth only hunt) (No afternoon drawing Thanksgiving day) Closed: Dec. 25
Fish Point	Tuscola, Unionville	989-674-2511	Oct. 11 (p.m.) reserved and Nov. 1 (pm) non-reserved	Morning hunts: Daily 5:30 a.m. (Reserved hunt opening weekend of duck season) Afternoon hunts: Daily 11:00 a.m. (Reserved hunt opening weekend of duck season)
Muskegon County Wastewater	Muskegon, Twin Lake	231-788-5055 Call for opening dates	Oct. 26 (a.m. and p.m.) non-reserved	Morning hunts: Wed. and Sun. 5:30 a.m. Afternoon hunts: Sundays 11:00 a.m. Closed: Nov. 15-30.
Nayanquing Point	Bay, Linwood	989-697-5101	Oct. 11 (p.m.) non-reserved and Oct. 25 (p.m.) non-reserved	Morning hunts: Daily 5:30 a.m. Afternoon hunts: Daily 11:00 a.m.
Point Mouillee	Monroe, Rockwood	734-379-9692	Oct. 11 (p.m.) non-reserved and Nov. 9 (a.m.) non-reserved	Morning hunts: Tues., Thurs., Sun., and Oct. 11 at 5:30 a.m. Afternoon hunts: Thurs., Sun., and Oct. 11 at 11:00 a.m. Open hunting each day of season on most of game area.
Shiawassee River	Saginaw, St. Charles	989-865-6211	Oct. 11 (p.m.) reserved and Nov. 8 (p.m.) non-reserved	Morning hunts: Daily 5:00 a.m. (Reserved hunt opening weekend of duck season) Afternoon hunts: Daily 11:00 a.m. (Reserved hunt opening weekend of duck season)
Shiawassee Federal Refuge	Saginaw, Saginaw	989-777-5930	NONE	Morning hunts: Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun. at 5:30 a.m. Daily hunter charge is \$4. (Reserved hunt opening weekend of goose season)
St. Clair Flats (Harsens Is.)	St. Clair, Algonac	810-748-9504	Oct. 11 (p.m.) reserved and Nov. 14 (p.m.) non-reserved	Morning hunts: Daily 5:30 a.m. (Reserved hunt opening weekend of duck season) Afternoon hunts: Daily 11:00 a.m. (Reserved hunt opening weekend of duck season)
¹ Youth Hunts: Priority drawings are available for hunting parties with at least one youth 16 years of age or younger and up to two adults (maximum party size is four). All youth participating in these priority hunts must be properly licensed to hunt.				Youth hunters nine years of age and younger must be accompanied by a qualified Mentored Youth Hunting Program mentor. Only parties including youth hunters will be allowed to hunt at Allegan and ONLY youth will be permitted to shoot during these hunts.

Wetland Wonders Challenge Hunt & Win!

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Consumers Energy

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7 Ultimate Waterfowl Prize Packages

Each Valed at Approx. \$1,500!

Mossberg 835 Camo Waterfowl/Turkey Combo 12 Gauge Shotgun • Zink Calls Custom Duck and Goose calls • Avian X Mallard and Goose Decoys • Golden Ticket good for one first choice pick at a Managed Waterfowl Hunt Area • Seven collectible WWC 2014-15 bands • Waterfowl hunting gear • and more!

contest details visit:
www.michigan.gov/wetlandwonders



Managed
Waterfowl
Hunt Areas

Joint State-Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations

No person shall take or attempt to take migratory game birds (including woodcock):

- With a trap, snare, net, swivel gun, punt gun, battery gun, machine gun, fishhook, poison, drug, explosive or stupefying substance.
- With any firearm except a 10-gauge or smaller shotgun capable of holding no more than three shells. Shotguns capable of holding more than three shells shall be plugged with a one-piece filler, incapable of removal without disassembling the gun, so that the total capacity of the shotgun does not exceed three shells.
- With the use of any single-projectile shotshell. Bows and arrows, including crossbows, are legal for waterfowl hunting.
- By the use or possession of more than one gun for each person in the hunting party.
- From, or with the aid or use of, a car or other motor-driven land conveyance or aircraft, except that hunters with disabilities who have been issued a DNR permit to take game from a standing vehicle may use a stationary motor vehicle, or stationary motor-driven land conveyance.
- From or by means of any motorboat, power boat or other craft having a motor attached, any sailboat, or any floating craft or device of any kind propelled or towed by power or sail, unless the motor has been completely shut off and/or the sails furled and its progress ceased. A craft under power may be used to retrieve dead or crippled birds; however, crippled birds may not be shot from such craft while under power or until forward progress has ceased. A loaded gun shall not be transported in an automobile, aircraft, motorboat or sailboat, motor bike, tractor, ORV, snowmobile or other motorized vehicle.
- By driving, rallying or chasing birds with any motorized conveyance or any sailboat to put them in the range of hunters.
- From a sinkbox. (A sinkbox is a low floating device, having a depression affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water.)
- By the use or aid of live decoys. All live, tame or captive ducks and geese shall be removed for a period of 10 consecutive days prior to hunting and confined within an enclosure which substantially reduces the audibility of their calls and totally conceals such tame birds from the sight of migratory waterfowl.
- By the use or aid of recorded or electronically amplified bird calls, imitations of bird calls, bird sounds, or imitations of bird sounds. Use of electronically or mechanically operated decoys that do not produce bird sounds or calls is not prohibited.
- By the aid of baiting (placing feed such as corn, wheat, salt, or other feed to constitute a lure or enticement), or on or over any baited area where a person knows or reasonably should know that the area is baited. Hunters should be aware that a baited area is considered to be baited for 10 days after the removal of the bait. Non-food imitations—for example, plastic corncocks—are not prohibited.

Importation

For information regarding the importation of migratory birds killed in another country, hunters should consult 50 CFR 20.61 through 20.66 or contact Senior Resident Law Enforcement Agent, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 3800 Packard Road, Suite 160, Ann Arbor, MI 48108. One fully feathered wing must remain attached to all migratory game birds being transported between a port of entry and one's home or to a migratory bird preservation facility. No person shall import migratory game birds killed in any foreign country, except Canada, unless such birds are dressed (except as required above), drawn, and the head and feet removed. No person shall import migratory game birds belonging to another person.

Possession and Transportation Limits

You may not possess or transport more than the daily limit of migratory birds at or between the place where taken and (1) your automobile or principal means of land transportation, or (2) your personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging, or (3) a commercial preservation facility, or a post office or common carrier facility, whichever one you arrive at first.

Tagging; Fully Feathered Wing

No person shall give, put, or leave any migratory game birds at any place or in the custody of another person unless the birds are tagged by the hunter with the following information:

- The hunter's signature.
- The hunter's address.
- The total number of birds involved by species.
- The dates such birds were killed.
- Current base or sportsperson license number.

No person or business shall receive or have in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are properly tagged. You may not transport any dressed or plucked bird unless one fully feathered wing is attached.

Shipment

No person shall ship migratory game birds unless the package is marked on the outside with: (1) the name and address of the person sending the birds, (2) the name and address of the person to whom the birds are being sent and (3) the number of birds, by species, contained in the package.

Hunting or Hawking Hours

No person shall take migratory game birds except during the hours open to hunting and hawking as prescribed. Reminder: During the hours closed to hunting, a hunter shall not possess a firearm or bow and arrow unless the firearm is unloaded in the barrel and all arrows are placed in a quiver.

Daily Limit

No person shall take or attempt to take in any one day more than one daily limit.

Possession of Live Birds

Wounded birds reduced to possession shall be immediately killed and included in the daily bag limit.

Wanton Waste

You may not kill or wound any migratory game bird without making a reasonable attempt to retrieve it and include it in your daily bag limit.

Decoys, Blinds, Raised Platforms

- You may not leave decoys set out between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. in waters of the Great Lakes and connecting waters, and lakes wholly enclosed by publicly owned lands.



- You may not erect or use a hunting blind on any public waters without permanently affixing to the exterior, in waterproof letters not less than three inches high, the name and address of the person who placed it there. Any unoccupied blind on the Great Lakes or Lake St. Clair may be used by the first person to occupy it each day.
- You may not leave any hunting blind or part thereof anchored or affixed to the bottomlands of any public waters within the state of Michigan prior to Aug. 15 or later than Jan. 16.
- You may not hunt waterfowl with a firearm from a raised platform except over submerged bottomlands. Blinds or platforms constructed over public waters must meet marking and removal requirements.
- You may not use or occupy a blind on the waters of the state that does not comply with marking and placement requirements.
- Contact the Plainwell DNR office (269-685-6851) regarding blind rules for Allegan County.

Dual Violations

Violation of state migratory bird regulations is also a violation of federal regulations.

Federal Refuges

You may not possess or carry firearms or bow and arrow or hunt or kill any game during the open season for hunting and taking of migratory game birds on any national wildlife refuge when posted to prohibit unauthorized entry, except on that portion of the Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge in Saginaw County and Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge in Wayne and Monroe counties on which goose hunting is authorized by a daily hunting permit issued by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Caution

More restrictive regulations may apply to National Wildlife Refuges open to public hunting. For additional information on federal regulations, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement, One Federal Dr., Fort Snelling, MN 55111, phone: 612-713-5320.

Reference

Hunters should consult the actual federal regulations related to migratory game birds, which are located in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20.

Falconry Season

Falconry is a permitted method of hunting migratory game birds. Rails, snipe, woodcock, geese, ducks, mergansers, coots, and moorhens may be taken during the established firearm seasons in the respective zones and goose management units. In addition, ducks, mergansers, coots, and moorhens may be taken statewide by falconry from Dec. 29 - Jan. 22, 2015 and Mar. 1-10, 2015. The daily limit is three birds of single or combined species. Possession limit is nine birds.

Non-Toxic Shot Rules

Use of non-toxic shot is required statewide for all waterfowl hunting. When you hunt to take ducks, geese, mergansers, coots, moorhens, rails, or snipe anywhere in the state of Michigan, you may not possess or use shotshells loaded with a material other than non-toxic steel, bismuth, tungsten-iron, tungsten-polymer, tungsten matrix, or other shot determined by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to be non-toxic. Waterfowl hunters using muzzleloaders must also use USFWS-approved non-toxic shot. Shells loaded with lead shot may be used to hunt other small game species, including woodcock, however we recommend using non-toxic shot for the hunting of all small game species. **NOTE:** Check area rules and DNR website for non-toxic shot regulations for non-waterfowl hunting on managed waterfowl areas.

Float Hunting

Hunting and trapping are exclusive rights of landowners bordering the waterway and their invited guests. Float hunters need permission to enter lands protected by the Recreational Trespass Act. You may float-hunt public lands open to hunting.

Safety Zones Around Buildings

No person may hunt or discharge a firearm within 450 feet of an occupied building, dwelling, house, residence or cabin, or any barn or other building used in connection with a farm operation, without obtaining the written permission of the owner, renter or occupant of the property.

Waterfowl Hunting Closures

Each are posted to alert hunters that they are off-limits to hunting:

- In Grand Traverse County: Boardman Lake and those waters of the Boardman River lying north of Airport Road and south of the 8th Street Bridge are closed to waterfowl hunting.
- In Roscommon County: Mud Lake, Lake St. Helen and the South Branch of the Au Sable River connecting these two lakes are closed to public waterfowl hunting. There are also other closed areas in the state.



Identifying Ducks

Skill at identifying ducks in flight is important, especially because several duck species have special daily limit restrictions (see pg. 7) and the experimental early teal season allows only teal to be harvested (see pg. 10).

Blue-winged Teal- These small puddle ducks fly in small compact flocks with rapid erratic flight patterns. A drake's call is a high-pitched peeping and hens give nasal quacks. Both sexes have blue patches on the upper surface of wings.

Green-winged Teal- The smallest of ducks, they have a low and erratic flight pattern. They have an iridescent green patch on their wings. A drake's call is a whistle and hens have a slight quack.

Blue -Winged Teal

DRAKE

HEN



Green -Winged Teal

DRAKE

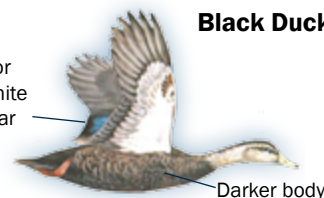
HEN



Mallard Hen/Black Duck - Both birds have white underwings, but the black duck's darker body contrasts more sharply with the underwing than does the brown body of the female mallard. Mallards have white wing bars on both edges of the blue speculum. The black duck usually has none or only a thin white bar on the back edge of the speculum.

Black Duck

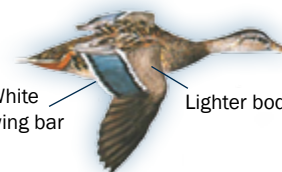
None or thin white wing bar



Darker body

Mallard Hen

White wing bar



Lighter body

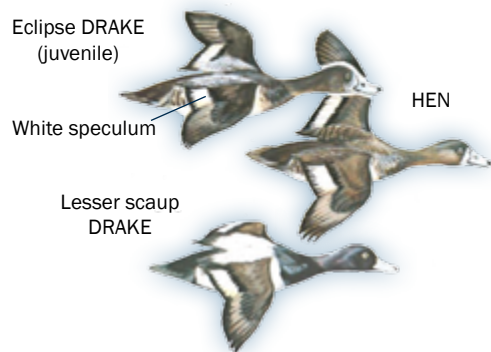
Wood Duck - This medium-sized duck frequents wooded ponds, streams, and marshes statewide, especially early in the season. Drakes are very colorful, and both hens and drakes have colorful wings with blue, maroon, and silver hues. Calls are whistles and squeals.

DRAKE

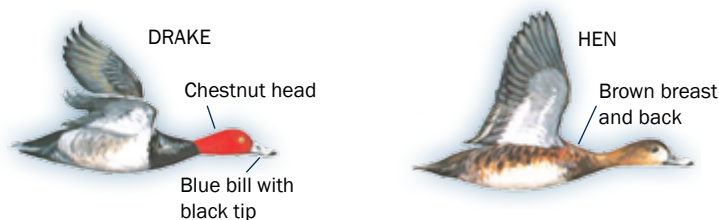
HEN



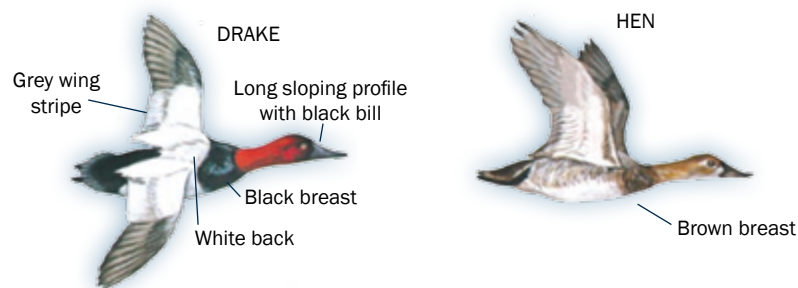
Scaup - Also known as “bluebills”, these birds are medium-to-small diving ducks. Greater and lesser scaup appear nearly identical in the field; however, the white band near the trailing edges of the wings runs almost to the tip in the greater scaup, but only about halfway in the lesser.



Redhead - This large diving duck has the shape of a mallard but is more uniformly brown or gray, with an unmarked gray wing speculum. Well-colored males have a chestnut red head. This bird frequents the open waters of large and small lakes, like the canvasback.



Canvasback - This large, mallard-sized diving duck has a characteristic wedge-shaped head and is usually found on the open waters of large and small lakes. Well-colored males have a red head.



Pintail - These puddle ducks frequent marshes. They are about the size of a mallard but slimmer in appearance. Few are well-colored before December, and most appear gray. The female wing speculum is cinnamon-colored, while the male speculum is green with a white trailing edge.



Leg-Band Reporting

Every hunter can promote sound waterfowl management by promptly reporting all banded and/or neck-collared ducks and geese harvested, including date and location taken. This information is used to determine annual survival, migration routes, and contribution to the state harvest from different breeding grounds. To report bands go online to www.reportband.gov, call 800-327-BAND or write USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Bird Banding Laboratory, 12100 Beech Forest Road, Laurel, MD 20708-4037.

Hunter Surveys

Some hunters are randomly selected each year to participate in state or federal harvest surveys, including collection of wings, tails, and other body parts. Accurate and complete reporting is essential for biologists to estimate the annual harvest and impact of hunting. Please do your part to help manage waterfowl by responding to surveys. The knowledge gained permits selection of annual regulations that maximize hunting opportunities while perpetuating healthy waterfowl populations for future hunters.

Commercial Hunting Guides on Public Land

All commercial hunting guides using state-owned lands must receive written authorization. Guides are also required to meet the conditions of the written authorization. If you are a guide who utilizes state-owned lands, please visit the DNR website at www.michigan.gov/wildlifepermits or contact Casey Reitz at reitzc@michigan.gov or 517-284-6210 for more information. Commercial guiding on National Forest (NF) lands requires a federal special use permit. Applications can be obtained through any NF office or by calling - Hiawatha NF: 906-428-5800; Huron-Manistee NF: 231-775-5023; or Ottawa NF: 906-932-1330.

Help Stop the Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)

AIS like zebra mussels, Eurasian watermilfoil, phragmites, and European frogbit can cause significant harm to wildlife habitat, reduce hunting opportunities, and damage equipment.

AIS are often spread unintentionally. Microscopic organisms and aquatic vegetation readily attach to equipment and without proper steps to remove them, are unknowingly transported from one lake, river, or wetland to another. To help prevent the spread of AIS and protect waterfowl habitat, hunters should take the following precautions:

- Learn to identify common aquatic invaders and report occurrences
- Switch to anchor designs that prevent aquatic plants from becoming attached
- Inspect all gear and equipment before and after use, including anchors, decoys and lines, blinds, waders, and clothing. Remove any plants, animals, or soils
- Clean, Drain, Dry!
 - It is illegal to transport your boat over land without first draining the boat, motor, and bilge. Drain plugs must remain open during transport
 - Use HOT, high-pressure water to clean the boat or equipment (including waders, decoys, anchors, etc.)
 - Dry boats, gear, and equipment for five days before transporting to another water body
- Disinfect equipment between uses.
- Avoid using phragmites for blinds. If using natural materials for blinds, clean before moving to another waterbody.

Dioxin Advisory Information

Health assessors from the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) and Michigan Department of Natural Resources determined that samples of wild game from the floodplains of the Tittabawassee River and Saginaw River downstream of Midland contained high levels of dioxin and dioxin-like compounds. Wild game tested include deer, turkey, cottontail rabbit, squirrel, wood duck and Canada goose. As a result, the MDCH advises that hunters and their families follow these recommendations related to waterfowl:

- Do not eat the skin of Canada goose or wood duck harvested in or near the floodplain of the Tittabawassee River downstream of Midland and in or near the floodplain of the Saginaw River. MDCH recommends that you remove the skin of waterfowl before cooking and discard the liver and other internal organs.

Additional information regarding dioxin, dioxin-like compounds and wild-game advisories for the Tittabawassee River and Saginaw River floodplains, including a map of the area covered by these advisories, is available on the MDCH website at www.michigan.gov/dioxin.

Type E Botulism

Type E botulism is a disease that results when a toxin, produced by the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum*, is ingested, causing paralysis. This disease has been associated with fish and waterbird die-offs on Lake Michigan in recent years. Intoxicated birds may be lethargic, have difficulty holding their head out of the water or be unable to fly. Waterfowl hunters in the northern Lower Peninsula and the eastern Upper Peninsula should follow the precautions below.

Precautions When Processing Waterfowl

- Harvest only waterfowl that act and look healthy
- Wear rubber, plastic, or disposable gloves while field-dressing, skinning, or processing waterfowl
- Remove and discard intestines soon after harvesting, and avoid direct contact with the intestinal contents
- Wash hands, utensils, and work surfaces before and after handling any meat
- Keep waterfowl cool (either with ice or refrigeration) below 45°F until processed, then refrigerate or freeze
- Cook waterfowl to an internal temperature of 165°F. Cooking may not destroy the botulism E toxin



The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937 created a funding mechanism for state wildlife agencies to restore and manage their wildlife resources. A federal excise tax on firearms and ammunition, bows and arrows is collected by the Internal Revenue Service and apportioned to states through a formula based on the number of licensed hunters and the size of each state.

Eligible states are those that have passed laws preventing the use of hunting license fees for any purpose other than managing the state's wildlife. The federal excise tax, along with hunter license fees, are used to acquire lands; protect, restore and manage wildlife habitats; manage wildlife populations; conduct wildlife research and surveys; provide hunter access; and develop, operate and maintain facilities and infrastructure necessary to manage wildlife resources. Additionally, a specific portion of the federal excise tax is dedicated for hunter education, and for developing and managing shooting ranges. Since its inception in 1937, Michigan's share of the Wildlife Restoration Funds has reached over \$275 million.

Need information?

Contact a Customer Service Center listed below. Centers are open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. or visit us online.

Baraga

427 US-41 North
Baraga, MI 49908
906-353-6651

Bay City

3580 State Park Drive
Bay City, MI 48706
989-684-9141

Cadillac

8015 Mackinaw Trail
Cadillac, MI 49601
231-775-9727

Detroit Metro

1801 Atwater St.
Detroit, MI 48207
313-396-6890

Gaylord

1732 W. M-32
Gaylord, MI 49735
989-732-3541

Marquette

1990 US-41 South
Marquette, MI 49855
906-228-6561

Newberry

5100 M-123
Newberry, MI 49868
906-293-5131

Plainwell

621 N. 10th St.
Plainwell, MI 49080
269-685-6851

Roscommon

I-75 & M-18 South,
8717 N. Roscommon Rd.
Roscommon, MI 48653
989-275-5151

Rose Lake*

8562 E. Stoll Rd.
East Lansing, MI 48823
517-641-4903

(*This is a field office)

Helpful URLs:

Learn more about the DNR: www.michigan.gov/dnr

Find us on Facebook at www.facebook.com/midnr

Follow us on Twitter at www.twitter.com/MichiganDNR



Sign up for e-mail from the DNR!

Visit www.michigan.gov/dnr and click on the red envelope.

Direct DNR website URLs:

Hunting and Trapping: www.michigan.gov/hunting

Pure Michigan Hunt: www.michigan.gov/puremichiganhunt

DNR Digests and Guides: www.michigan.gov/dnrdigests

Ducks and Geese: www.michigan.gov/waterfowl

Deer: www.michigan.gov/deer

Elk: www.michigan.gov/elk

Wild Turkeys: www.michigan.gov/turkey

Black Bear: www.michigan.gov/bear

Wolf: www.michigan.gov/wolves

Michigan Waterfowl Legacy: www.michigan.gov/mwl

Information and "How To" of Trapping and Fur Harvesting: www.michigan.gov/trapping

Mi-HUNT: www.michigan.gov/mihunt

Explore Michigan's Wetland Wonders: www.michigan.gov/wetlandwonders

Public Hunting on Private Lands: www.michigan.gov/hap

Invasive Species: www.michigan.gov/invasivespecies

Shooting Ranges: www.michigan.gov/shootingranges

Emerging Diseases: www.michigan.gov/wildlifedisease

Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Wildlife Division

525 W. Allegan Street

P.O. Box 30444

Lansing, MI 48933

(517) 284-WILD (9453)